SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853. NO. 25.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money o the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his tisk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m..
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys, Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&sw.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1 y.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd. and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cas.imeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Gandlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods.
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

In the thriving Town of Goldsboro', N. C.,

On Tuesday, Februry 22, 1853.

BEING desirous of increasing my Manufacturing facilities, and, in order to realize means for that purpose, I will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday of February Court, in the Town of Goldsboro', my DWELLING and STORE-HOUSE, so favorably known as the VARIETY STORE. The locality and area of the premises, being 160 feet front upon West-Centre and 200 feet upon Chesnut-Street, makes it the most desirable situation in Town. For a business locality it has no rival, being within one block of two of the best Hotels in the Union. Goods can be discharged from the Wilmington Railroad within 70 feet of the Store door. The North Carolina Railroad will terminate but a short distance from the premises, and also the Atlantic Railroad, which is now in contemplation, will have its terminus very near them.

This location is equally desireable for a private residence, being beautifully shaded with twelve or more oak trees, and upon the lot there is a most excellent well of water.

In the rear of the above-mentioned premises is an unimproved Lot, fronting upon Chestnut-Street 204 feet, and 160 feet upon Greenwich-Street, which will be sold at the same time. Possession will be given immediately both of the dwelling and the store-house.

In consideration of the rapid growth of Goldsboro', and its many railroads and other advantages it has over all other interior towns in the State, the above is the rarest chance ever yet offered to capiaalists for a safe and judicious investment.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

F. L. BOND.

January 15, 1853. 20—t22dFeb.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes,

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpei Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN.

Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT

I DEEM it proper to inform the public that my own name and label has been very extensively counterfeited. I have, therefore, adopted the label of my son, William F. Gray, of Nashville, Tennessee; and all the Ointment I have made since the 1st of January, 1852, bears his name, written by me in a large and plain hand. My son has sent, by an Agent, a large sup ly of the Ointment into the Western part of North Carolina, and has lately made a shipment to Wilmington of several thousand boxes. In the course of some few months every County in the State will be furnished with an adequate supply of the Ointment. My son is the only person to whom I have imparted a perfect knowledge of preparing the Ointment, and the Ointment made by him will be genuine—all without his label and signature should be avoided as spurious.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 16

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen.
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled si-
Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Earlyyellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10 4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
Segars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

Salesman Wanted.

APPLY to WILL. G. FREEMAN,
Nashville, N. C.

January 10, 1853. 16—3t.

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

FEMALE CLASSICAL NSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first session for 1853 will begin on the first Monday in January and continue for five months.

The patronage extended to the Institute has induced the principal to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent establishment on the basis of a thorough and extensive course of Female education.

The several departments are already filled by highly competent instructors.

As the number boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to ensure admittance.

The payment of one hundred dollars, in advance, will secure to a young lady all the advantages of board, and of instruction in any portion of the following branches, which can be successfully prosecuted at the same time. The payment of sixty-five dollars will secure instruction in the ordinary English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights.

Tuition fees will be expected in advance, and all bills for board and books at the close of the session.

Tuition in Classical course,	$20
" Preparatory course,	15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10
Painting and Drawing,	10
Painting in Oil colours,	15
Ornamental Needle Work,	5
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20

These prices will be charged when taken separately unless the number of studies amount to more than fifty dollars.

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, December 10, 1852. 9—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	485
12	do	do	525
14	do	do	585
15	do	do	615
16	do	do	650
20	do	do	695
25	do	do	750
30	do	do	850
35	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.

October 26, 1852. 100—

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Ciavats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Pertumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of

Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods,

which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street,
next door to Mr. Partin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y.

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD is my authorized Agent to receive all dues to the estate, and make all settlements and discharges. This 1st day of Jan. 1853.

JANE F. HAYWOOD, Ex'trx of
Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—1mw&sw.

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.

Rich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —2m.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to Oliver and Procter.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS Just returned from the Northern Cities, and is now receiving

A New and Beautiful Assortment

of Goods in his line, embracing

Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia

CLOTHS,

of best French and English manufacture, and of various grades of prices.

Best SIMONI DOESKINS, Warranted.

French, English, Scotch and American

FANCY CASSIMERES,

of every variety of style and price.

VESTINGS,

of super Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Morino and Cashmere, *a splendid article.*

Wedding and Party Vestings, Can't be Beat.

☞ With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance.

Satisfaction always Guarantied.

His stock of

FURNISHING GOODS

is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment "
Socks, silk, cr ino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety.
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered,

In addition to the above he has a fine supply of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public; being manufactured under his own supervision can confidently recommend them, and asks a comparison with any other Goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and

Will not be Undersold by Any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own Goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London and New York Fashions just at hand. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, October 2, 1852. 92

NEW FIRM!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has associated with him in the Clothing business—MR. JOHN L. KING and Mr. JAS. H. BIGGS, who have been for some time connected with the establishment and are well acquainted with the business. In future the business will be conducted in the name of

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

By this new arrangement one of the firm is expected to spend about one half of his time at the North, making purchases and superintending the manufacture of READY MADE CLOTHING. The intention of the new firm will be to offer greater inducements than heretofore, both as regards variety and prices.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage and support, and earnestly solicits a continuance to the new firm. J. J. BIGGS.

North Carolina Clothing Store!

THE subscribers most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the State to their Stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved manner. The balance of their stock of

Heavy Winter Coats,

will be sold at a very small advance on the first cost—for cash. Their furnishing goods will also be sold at reduced prices.

A fine lot of Hats always on hand. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville Street.

J. J. BIGGS & Co.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 954—w4w.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.

January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COU

THE TEST OF LOVE.

"For charity's sake, take me in," said the lively little Mrs. Gray, with a look of mock distress, as she peeped her bright face into my room, "If you'l credit it, my husband hasn't spoken five consecutive words since tea-time; and I'm quite undecided whether to request to have the roof raised, so that I can breathe freer, or to go into a violent fit of hysterics. "Matty," said she, with a ludicrously solemn air, "*I shouldn't be surprised if I had married the wrong man! Now*, Edward is one of the best creatures in the world; there, that's just it," said she, jumping up, "he's *too good*. I can't think of a fault he has; he's *awfully* correct, a living reproof to me. Do compassionate me, Matty; I have what the old ladies call "a model husband." Now, isn't it a pity that goodness and stupidity generally go together?" said she laughing. "Ned is so matter of fact. Now, if I'm reading a book, and come across a passage that delights me, I always want to put my arms round the author's neck, and kiss him. Well, I read it to Ned, and he says, quietly, (without looking up, from his newspaper) 'Yes, it is pretty good.' Oh dear! he never gets up enthusiasm about *anything*. He lacks feeling, It's really pitiable, Matty;" (throwing herself on the sofa with a suppressed yawn.)

"All isn't gold that glitters, Mary; and there are gems, too of whose value the possessor is sometimes ignorant. These butterflies that dazzle in society are mostly mere moths at home. Abroad, they are elegant, refined, polished paint, graceful, full of repartee and wit; but by their own hearthstones silent, moody, selfish, exacting and uninteresting. You'd never recognize them! You remember Vivian ——? Well, that's his mental daguerreotype; in private he's the most unlovable of mortals."

"Well, the world's a humbug, then," said Mary, "or I'm one of its restless, dissatisfied ones; and, by the way, Matty, how come you to be an old maid?"

"Simply, because you appropriated the only man I ever wanted," was Matty's quiet reply.

The blood rushed to Mary's temples; she was by Matty's side in an instant, urging her to "full confession."

"Ah, I see, my little lady, your heart is in the right place, after all, else you would'nt be jealous. I've great hopes of you! 'Blessings often brighten' when we imagine they are 'about to take their flight!' Your husband never spoke a word of love to me in his life—I only wish he had! I shan't enjoin secrecy upon you as to my preference, because I know very well you wouldn't have him know it for a kingdom! So I'm safe! But, seriously, Mary, you don't know how to value Edward. A few more years over your sunny head, and a little more experience of the world, and you'd not barter him for the most brilliant idol your imagination ever set up for your heart to worship."

That day was nearer than Matty prophesied! Mary shortly after was taken dangerously ill. For weeks she balanced between life and death. Whose supplicating eye sought the physician's with such tearful anxiety? whose hand, with more than a woman's tenderness, smoothed her pillow, and shaded the light from her aching eye balls? who, with uplifted finger, crept softly about the house, hushing every noisy footfall? who surrounded her with every comfort and luxury that affection could think of, or money (hardly earned) could procure? Who, when wearied with business cares, still kept tireless vigil, till the stars faded away, at the bedside of the poor sufferer?

Who grasped the physician's hand, saying: "Save her! It is life or death with *me*, as well as Mary?" Who, but the "*matter of fact*" Edward?

One day, after Mary was convalescent, I called to see her. She was looking very lovely, though pale and wasted. "Thank God you are spared to us," said I, touching my lips to her forehead.

"*After* Him, thank my husband," said Mary, with eyes liquid with feeling. "In this sick room I have learned a lesson I shall never forget. Oh, Matty! there may be *deep, strong love in the heart where deeds, not words, are the interpreters!* Please God to spare my life, my poor love shall be his reward for this!" Mary kept her word.

Boston Olive Branch.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. We have read, says the New York Express, with great interest the Report of the Mercantile Library Association for 1852; the statistical record of the Society shows that there are in the Library 87,000 volumes, that the receipts of last year were $10,000 and exceeded those of 1851 by $1,545, and that 397 new members were added, making the present number, 4,194. The profits derived from lectures amounted to $1,500. The library now ranks fifth, in point of numbers, among those of the country, and among the libraries of this city, is exceeded only by the Astor. Since the organization in Nov. 1820, the number of members joining the Library has been 108,066. Volumes acquired by purchase and donation 46,187. Expense for books and periodicals, $56,801. The total receipts have been $139,034.

The report of the late President, George Peckham, Esq., is a very full and interesting paper of 22 pages. It gives many interesting fects connected with the history and progress of the Society and makes many interesting suggestions for its future Government. We make an extract or two from the Report, and regret that we have room for no more. Of the generous men who in 1828 came to the rescue of the Association, it is said they were "such men as Philip Home, Arthur Tappan, (the first contributor to the Clinton Hall Association, in the munificent sum of $1000,) W. W. Woolsey, Allen C. Lee, J. W. Leavitt, Geo. S. Robbins, and others," and but for them, it is added: "the Mercantile Library Association would have been left to struggle alone, and probably never would have risen to that proud position which it now occupies among the Institutions of our country. Towards these gentlemen, the original subscribers to the stock of that institution, and to those who took so active a part in raising the necessary means to place the Mercantile Library upon a firm and substantial basis, the members of this Association will always entertain the deepest sentiments of gratitude and respect.

At that time we numbered some 1,200 members and 6,000 volumes. Right nobly have the members of the Mercantile Library Association realized the expectations of those liberal gentlemen who protected it in its infancy and so richly endowed it. We have now upwards of 87,000 volumes and four thousand members, with an annual revenue of $10,000. We have placed our institution in the foremost rank amongst the institutions of our country; and our public men, our legislators, now visit our library for works of reference. Our prosperity is based upon a secure foundation; and all we now ask, is room, space, more enlarged accommodations for our property &c."

The following is the conclusion of the Address, and it utters the spirit of the whole paper, and has the ring of the true metal in it:

"It is an institution which commends itself to the patronage and support of that class for whose benefit it was founded. Here, the penniless youth just stepping upon the world's arrena, may supply the deficiencies of education, and lay broad and deep the foundations of a practical knowledge, and prepare himself for future usefulness and honor. Here may be found the researches of the historian, the reflections of the philosopher, the inventions of genius, and a minute record of every attainment in art. Here, also, are provided for him teachers in almost every branch of study and intellectual pleasure. Here, if he will but avail himself of the advantages subject to his command, the clerk of to-day, when he shall have become the merchant of to-worrow, may adorn and dignify that class of men, who have left their footprints upon the burning sands of the equator and the frozen snows of the polar zone. For the merchant is the man of this age. He has contributed more essentially than any other class to break down the barrier of feudal institutions, to change the spirit of a more chivalric era from the love of military glory, conquest and renown, to the love of peace and peaceful institutions. Under the influence of the mighty spirit of this mercantile era, all the energies of the human mind, and all the principles of progression have been called into action. The arts have been carried to a greater degree of usefulness and perfection. Commerce has enlarged its boundaries. The treasures of the land, and the treasures of the sea, have been scattered among the nations. For his use, and his mostly, the lightning has been wrested from heaven and placed upon the wires, and is scarce rapid enough to communicate men's ideas to each other, and convey from mart to mart the changes in value and the revolutions of trade. Mingled with the roar of the surges that lash the shores of the Pacific, is heard the hum of cities built in a day, the engines of the steamship, and the hammer of the artisan; whilst from Oregon to Australia, new States and new Governments attest his daring enterprise and mighty genius. On behalf of the Board,

GEORGE PECKHAM,
President."

HAVE PATIENCE. Many a good thing fails of being done at all says the New England Farmer, because it cannot be done splendidly and in a 'slap dash' fashion. The young man wants to be wealthy, but instead of seeking his fortune in the path of steady industry and small saving, where nineteen fortunes out of every twenty have been gained, he loafs away his time and squanders his loose change while waiting for brilliant speculations to 'turn up.' The young woman wants to be a lady, but instead of storing her mind with useful knowledge and turning her hand to household labor, as the ladies of olden time were wont to do, she stuffs her head with trashy novels and folds her soft hands in idleness as much as her circumstances will possibly allow. The consequence is, in all such cases, that the young man is brought through a brief period of sloth and sensuality out at the little end of poverty's horn; and the young woman runs her round of tittle tattle and vain display souring at last into a disagreeable vixen. If either had pursued a modest, simple, prudent course, their wished for destiny might have been accomplished. But the world was not made in a day, and its good things are not to be got hold of in a minute. Let the 'Dick Dazzles' and 'Lydia Languishes' of society remember and profit by these little facts.

"Larning—larning—larning," is the cry of a father an' mother—if my boy had the "larning," what a janius he'd be! In coorse, ye old fools, your *bouchal* would be a swan among the goslings; but it isn't "larning" half the world want: instead of "larning," by which they mean cobwebs picked out of dead men's brains, if they would get some discipline—discipline—discipline, that's the only education I ever saw that brought a boy to any good. What's the use of battering a man's brains full of Greek and Latin pothooks, that he forgets before he doffs his last round jacket to put on his first long-tailed blue, if ye don't teach him the old Spartan virtue of obedience, hard living, early rising, and them sort of classics? Where's the use of instructing him in Hexameters and Pentameters, if you leave him ignorant of the value of a penny-piece? What height of bletherin' stupidity it is to be fillin' a boy's brains with the wisdom of the ancients, and then turn him out like an *omadhaun*, to pick up his victuals among the moderns!

Blackwood's Magazine.

HAPPINESS. Those who, in pursuing their various occupations, have gathered in their journey through life all the happiness which it can afford, have not proposed happiness as their end. They aspired to some object more precise, more definite, to which, had it been necessary, they would have sacrificed happiness itself. It is thus they proceed on their pathway through life. Not only is the search for happiness illusory, but it retards us in the pursuit of what is valuable.

The impossibility of forming to ourselves a clear idea of happiness is the reason that our imagination substitutes pleasure in its stead.

Nothing of an earthly nature, when closely considered, can fully satisfy the soul.

Madame Saussure.

A good story is told of an eccentric old gentleman, who, although occasionally addicted to the habit of swearing, was still punctilious in regard to saying grace at his table, and this duty he never omitted on any occasion.

The story runs that on a certain occasion, the old gentleman invited a sea-captain, a jolly old weather-beaten tar of his acquaintance, to dine with him. They sat down to dinner, and the old gentleman, according to custom, commenced saying grace; but the captain, whose attention had been diverted for the moment, hearing the old gentleman speak, thought he was addressing him, and turned to him with—

"What did you say, squire?"

"Why, *d—n it, man, I'm saying grace.*"

ECLIPSES FOR 1853. There will be two eclipses of the sun and one of the moon during the year 1853. The first eclipse of the sun will take place on the 6th of June, and will be visible in California, the southern portion of the United States, and in nearly the whole of South America. The 2nd will be total, and will take place on the 30th of November. It will be visible in California, Mexico, Central America, and nearly the whole of South America. Both of these eclipses will be invisible here. A partial eclipse of the moon will take place on the 21st of ————, beginning at 29 minutes a. m., and ending at 2 hours 5 minutes. Digits eclipsed 2½ on the northern limb.

Boston Journal.

It is well enough, perhaps, to know the latest Parisian fashions, especially as some very radical innovations on the present style have recently been announced. The principal change in gentlemen's apparel is a return to the short breeches, long stockings, buckles, and other toggery of the seventeeth century. Gentlemen's full dress coats are now made with large sleeves at the wrist, like the sleeves of ladies' dresses, and are worn with undersleeves puffed at the wrist, like those worn by the ladies. The ladies of the Parisian court are powdering their wigs.

The lady out west who has been indicted for marrying a second husband, when she knew her first was alive, is supposed to have

"Loved not wisely, but *two* well!"

WHAT IS MAN? The *Quarterly Review*, in answer to the interrogative, "what is man?" says "Chemically speaking, a man is forty-five pounds of carbon and nitrogen, diffused through five and a half pailfulls of water."

RULES FOR YOUNG MEN. The following rules for young men commencing business, were written by John Grigg, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The gentleman is a living example of the successful application of these rules, which he recommends, in such an admirable manner, to the business community. The writer of this article has known Mr. Grigg for thirty years; and can bear the most unqualified testimony to the unwavering fidelity with which this most prosperous gentleman has adhered to his own aphorisms. To untiring industry and close application, he added a mild and gentlemanly deportment, an unselfish devotion to the wants of his customers, and an independence of thought, and an energy of purpose, beyond all praise. These qualities were crowned by an active benevolence, which has carried joy and gladness to a thousand grateful hearts, and given to himself, in his retirement, the consolatory reflection that his life has been useful to others, as well as pleasant and profitable to himself:

"1. Be industrious and economical. Waste neither time nor money in small and useless pleasures and indulgences. If the young can be induced to begin to save, the moment they enter on the paths of life, the way will not fail to attain a competency, and that without denying themselves any of the real necessaries and comforts of life. Our people are certainly among the most improvident and extravagant on the face of the earth. It is enough to make the merchant of the old school who looks back and sees what economy, prudence and discretion he had to bring to bear on his own business, (and which are, in fact, the basis of all successful enterprises,) start back in astonishment to look at the ruthless waste and extravagance of the age and people. The highest test of respectability, with me, is honest industry makes men happy. The really noble class, the class that was noble when 'Adam delv'd and Eve span,' and have preserved their patent to this day untarnished is the laborious and industrious. Until men have learned industry, economy and self control, they cannot be safely entrusted with wealth.

2. To industry and economy, add self-reliance. Do not take too much advice. The business man must keep at the helm, and steer his own ship. In early life, every one should be taught to think for himself. A man's talents are never brought out until he is thrown to some extent upon his own resources. If in every difficulty he has only to run to his principal, and then implicitly obey the directions he may receive, he will never acquire that aptitude of perception, and that promptness of decision, and that firmness of purpose, which are absolutely necessary to those who hold important stations. A certain degree of independent feeling is essential to the full development of the intellectual character.

3. Remember that punctuality is the mother of confidence. It is not enough that the merchant fulfils his engagements; he must do what he undertakes precisely at the time, as well as in the way agreed to. The mutual dependence of merchants is so great that their engagements, like a chain, which, according to the law of physics, is never stronger that its weakest link, are oftener broken through the weakness of others than their own. But the prompt fulfilment of engagements is not only of the utmost importance, because it enables others to meet their own engagements promptly. It is also the best evidence that the merchant has his affairs well ordered—his means at command, his forces marshalled, and everything ready for action—in short, that he knows his own strength. This it is which inspires confidence, as much perhaps as the meeting of the engagement.

4. Attend to the minutiæ of the business, small things as well as great. See that the store is opened early, goods brushed up, twine and nails picked up, and all ready for action. A young man should consider capital, if he have it, or as he may acquire it, merely as tools with which he is to work, not as a substitute for the necessity of labor. It is often the case that diligence in employments of less consequence is the most successful introduction to great enterprises. Those make the best officers who have served in the ranks. We may say of labor as Coleridge said of poetry, it is its own sweetest reward. It is the best of physic.

5. Let the young merchant remember that selfishness is the meanest of vices, and it is the parent of a thousand more. It not only interferes both with the means and with the end of acquisition—not only makes money more difficult to get, and not worth having when it is get, but it is narrowing to the mind and to the heart. Selfishness "keeps a shilling so close to the eye, that it cannot see a dollar beyond." Never be narrow and contracted in your views. Life abounds in instances of the brilliant results of a generous policy.

Be frank. Say what you mean. Do what you say. So shall your friends know and take it for granted that you mean to do what is just and right.

6. Accustom yourself to think virtuously. Mental capital, like pecuniary, to be worth anything, must be well invested—must be rightly adjusted and applied, and to this end, careful, deep and intense thought is necessary if great results are looked for.

7. Marry early. The man of business should marry as soon as possible, after twenty-two or three years of age. A woman of mind will conform to the necessities of the day of small beginnings; and, in choosing a wife, a man should look at 1st, the heart; 2d, the mind: 3d, the person.

8. Everything, however remote, that has any bearing upon success, must be taken advantage of. The business man should be continually on the watch for information and ideas that will show light on his path, and he should be an attentive reader of all practical books, especially those relating to business, trade, &c., as well as a patron of useful and ennobling literature.

9. Never forget a favor, for ingratitude is the basest trait of a man's heart. Always honor your country, and remember that our country is the very best poor man's country in the world."

Were rules like the above closely observed by every man who commences business there would be fewer failures, while periodical commercial disasters, sweeping over the country like an epidemic, would cease to be a mercantile experience. Let young men ponder them well.

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE. In the British Sportsman we find the following hint respecting the management of a rearing horse, which strikes us as being worthy, as it is easy, of a trial: Whenever you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him. The instant he is about to rise, slacken one hand, and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his four feet down. Instantly twist him completely round two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs and he will not fail to go forward.

If the situation be convenient press him into a gallop, and apply the spurs and whip two or three times severely. The horse will not, perhaps be quite satisfied with the first defeat, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist him, &c., as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the former occasion; in fact you will see him quail under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way described, will resort to this trick a third time.

INTERESTING TO HOTEL KEEPERS. An important decision to hotel keepers was made at the December term of the supreme judicial court in Berkshire county. The agent of the Berkshire Woollen Company came to Boston to attend to a lawsuit for the company, bringing with him some twenty-five witnesses, whose board he was to pay, and all put up at the Marlboro Hotel on the 1st Oct., then kept by N. S. Proctor. On the 2d or 3d Nov. the trunk of the agent was broken open and $500 of the money stolen therefrom which he had to pay the expenses of himself and his witnesses. The defendant proved that he had a safe, and that his guest ought to have deposited his money in it, or let him know he had so much money with him; also that the agent was not a traveller, but a boarder. Judge Fletcher ruled in substance, that if the loss was produced by the carelessness of the agent, the hotel keepers were not liable, and that a knowledge by said agent of the custom to deposit large sums in the safe, and his not complying with it, would amount to such carelessness, but that unless the hotel keepers could clearly prove such knowledge by said agent they must be held liable, also that hotel keepers are liable for the safety of the goods and money of their guests. Judgment was accordingly rendered for the plaintiffs. This decision settles the law in this commonwealth.

Boston Post.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1853.

STATE BONDS AND STATE RESOURCES.

We publish to-day the advertisement of Mr. Treasurer Courts, offering for sale $500,000 in *coupon* Bonds of the State of North Carolina, being the first instalment of the $2,000,000 for the North Carolina Railroad.

Mr. Courts has lately visited Washington City and New York City, with the view of advancing the public interests by an advantageous sale of these Bonds. He has spared neither pains nor expense in placing before the capitalists of the Northern and Eastern States and of Europe, the financial condition of the State and her vast resources; and judging from the notices of his efforts which we see in the New York journals, we have no doubt these efforts will tell quite favorably on the sale of these Bonds.

We copy from the New York Mercantile Journal and Financial Recorder the following notice of the financial condition of North Carolina, elicited by the late Report of Mr. Courts:

"The finances of the State appear to be in a flourishing condition; the accounts show that for the purpose of internal improvements $230,000 of State Bonds have been issued within the last two years; and during the same period besides discharging the ordinary expenses of the State including the interest on her debt the sum of $140,000 of the debt has been extinguished, and a large advance been made in aid of the public works, amounting in the aggregate to a sum considerably in advance of the Bonds issued. The present debt of the State on which interest is payable does not exceed $1,230,000. The estimates show, however, that authority has already been given by the State to the creation of a further debt of $2,140,000, by the issue of bonds for the following sums and purposes: $75,000 for the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, being one-half of the sum necessary to complete a connection between that Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and $65,000 for the Improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar Rivers, and $2,000,000 for the North Carolina Railroad.

The whole of the improvements protected and aided by the State are rising rapidly in value. The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad is paying good dividends; the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, of which the State owns three-fifths of the stock is equally profitable to the stockholders; and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, after having long been a drain upon the Treasury, promises fair to remunerate all the advances made therefor.

The Treasurer suggests that the Bonds of the State in future issues should be "Coupon Bonds" and not as previously "Registered," and he reasonably argues that the premium likely to be obtained for them will be materially affected by the action of the Legislature, in relation to the form of Bond to be issued, and also upon the point at which the principal and interest be made payable.

There ought to be no question respecting the form to be used; no financier in the present day would dream of issuing $2,000,000 of Bonds without adopting the most approved method now in use, that of rendering them as available to the capitalist as a Bank note. The facility with which they can be converted, the ease with which the interest can be received, are material considerations that enter largely into the computation of their marketable rate and value both as a floating and a permanent investment. Therefore the statement of the Treasurer, "That Bonds so drawn bring a much better price than those of the old form issued by the same State; and if North Carolina desires that her Bonds should enter into fair competition with other States, she should not only adopt the form as they have done, but should like most of them, make hers payable in the city of New York, the great monied mart of this Continent, and with which foreign capitalists have a free and direct intercourse," should have much weight with the Legislature."

The recommendations of the Treasurer to the late Assembly in relation to *coupons* and the provision for paying the interest in New York, were promptly acceded to and carried out by that body.

We might quote from various journals of New York City, which have spoken in highly favorable terms of the resources and character of the State; but it is unnecessary that we should do so.

The mineral resources of North Carolina are alike varied and exhaustless. Gold, silver, iron, copper, coal, marble, marl, lime, salt, and precious stones are all to be found within our limits; and the water power which might be brought to bear and which will be, sooner or later, is quite equal to that of any State in the Confederacy. In addition to this, the turpentine crop is increasing both in quantity and value; and the same as to her timber, which, with the turpentine in its various states, must always command the cash in home and foreign markets. Greater attention is also being given than at any former period to the cultivation of the earth—agricultural societies have been formed in many of the Counties, and a growing interest in this respect is pervading all quarters of the State. Our corn, cotton, wheat, and tobacco crops are steadily increasing—labor of all kinds commands fair prices; and, in a word, a spirit of improvement and regeneration is abroad which is new to the State, and which holds out gratifying prospects in the future.

Our State debt is quite small when compared with our resources; and no one even dreams, whatever this debt may be, that North Carolina will ever repudiate. We have no doubt that future Legislatures will adhere to the sound policy which has thus far characterized the State. It does not become us to boast of our State; but we may be pardoned when we say, with all deference and respect for other States, that no State, whether of ancient or modern date, stands higher than North Carolina stands for integrity, honesty, and fidelity to her engagements. What she is in this respect, we feel confident she will continue to be; and no capitalist can, therefore, have any the slightest fear for the result when he vests his funds in her Bonds.

LAND WARRANTS. Thompson's Reporter, published at New York, says: "Land warrants have risen so rapidly and have now reached so high a price that we hardly think there is much probability of a further advance." That paper gives at present as follows: 160 acre warrants, burying at $160, selling at $164; 80 acre warrants, buying at $83, selling at $85; 40 acre warrants, buying at $43, selling at $44

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL. The January number of this periodical has been received. It is well filled with useful agricultural matter. Dr. Tompkins ought to be sustained in his laudable efforts to benefit and advance the agricultural interest. See his advertisement in to-day's paper.

☞ We learn that the salary of the Intendant of this City has been increased from $200 to $350 per annum. A hired Guard has also been substituted for the Citizen's Guard.

RESIGNATION OF BISHOP IVES.

The following letter from Bishop Ives, who has lately attached himself to the Catholic Church, is addressed to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of North Carolina:

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1852.

Dear Brethren: Some of you, at least, are aware that for years doubts of the validity of my office as Bishop have at times harrassed my mind and greatly enfeebled my action. At other times, it is true, circumstances have arisen to overrule these doubts, and to bring to my mind temporary relief. But it has been only temporary, for, in spite of resolutions to abandon the reading and the use of Catholic books; in spite of earnest prayers and entreaties that God would protect my mind against the distressing influence of Catholic Truth; and in spite of public and private professions and declarations, which in times of suspended doubt I sincerely made to shield myself from suspicion and win back the confidence of my diocese, which had been well nigh lost—in spite of all this, and of many other considerations which would rise up before me, as the necessary consequence of suffering my mind to be carried forward in the direction in which my doubts pointed, these doubts would again return with increased and almost overwhelming vigor, goading me at times to the very borders of derangement.

Under these doubts, I desired temporary relief from duties that had become so disquieting to me, and determined to accompany Mrs. Ives, whose health demanded a change of climate, in a short absence abroad. But absence has brought no relief to my mind. Indeed, the doubts that disturbed it have grown into clear and settled convictions; so clear and settled that, without a violation of conscience and honor, and every obligation of duty to God and His Church, I can no longer remain in my position.

I am called upon, therefore, to do an act of self-sacrifice, in view of which all other self-sacrificing acts of my life are less than nothing; called upon to sever the ties which have been strengthened by long years of love and forbearance, which have bound my heart to many of you, as was David's to that of Jonathan, and make my heart bleed as my hand traces the sentence which separates all pastoral relation between us, and conveys to you the knowledge that I hereby resign into your hands my office as Bishop of North Carolina; and further, that I am determined to make my submission to the Catholic Church.

In addition (my feelings will allow me only to say,) as this act is earlier than any perception of my own, and antedates, by some months, the expiration of the time for which I asked leave of absence, and for which I so promptly received from members of your body an advance of salary, I hereby renounce all claim upon the same, and acknowledge myself bound, on an intimation of your wish, to return whatever you may have advanced to me beyond this 22nd day of December.

With continued affection and esteem, I pray you to allow me still to subscribe myself,

Your faithful friend, etc.,

L. SILLIMAN IVES.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE AND THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. We publish in another column, a letter dated Richmond, Jan. 25th, 1853, from Mr. Nathaniel J. Palmer, to the Raleigh Standard, for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to the views and movements of the interest in favor of a connection between the North Carolina Rail Road and the Richmond and Danville Road. Our citizens, and indeed, all who feel either interest in the North Carolina Road as a State work, or in the prosperity of our present through route, are aware of the effect which this connection would have; we therefore, refrain from any remark, merely again calling attention to the matter, and recommending it to the consideration of the public.

Wilmington Journal.

W. P. Tunstall, President of the Richmond and Danville Road, is out in the last Richmond Enquirer with quite a sharp reply to Mr. Palmer. Mr. Tunstall ridicules the idea of the branch road to Milton, and contends that the connexion between the two Roads should take place at Danville. He concludes as follows: "I have this moment read a letter from a gentleman in North Carolina, who, not even aware of Mr. Palmer's mission or presence in Richmond, writes me "that North Carolina will and must have a connection direct with our Road at Danville, and *that very soon*."

But for the passage of the Central Railroad bill in 1848–'49, a charter would have been granted to the Danville Road, and the latter would have been, by this time, well nigh completed. The State would thus have been *cut in two*, and a large portion of its produce and travel would have poured into South Carolina and Virginia. The feeling existing between Eastern and Western North Carolina would have been increased in warmth, and we should have become tributary for an age, perhaps, to these two States. Yet, at that time, so strong was the wish of many of our intelligent and enterprising citizens in the interior to get to market, that even this result would have been risked; and consequently, nearly all the members West of this place came to the Assembly in 1848–'49, the advocates of the Richmond and Danville scheme. The Central Road bill was, however, brought forward—these members, or the greater portion of them, gave up the Richmond and Danville scheme and went for the *State* Road, and the charter for the latter was secured, as is well remembered, by the patriotic casting-vote of the Senator from Caswell—a County then in favor of and deeply interested in the Danville route. This closed the door, as it was thought, against this route; but the idea has never been abandoned. It will be pressed at the next session of the Assembly, and would have been at the last, but for the certainty that it would fail.

The true policy of North Carolina—no matter what effect it may have upon particular localities—is to *build Roads for herself*, and not for her sister States—to aid her own market towns, and not those of South Carolina and Virginia. If extensions of her present Roads must be made, let them be to Beaufort in the East and to the Tennessee line, West; at any rate, let our people prefer what we have, *and a long trial of what we have*, to any connexion which shall add to the existing drain upon our resources for the benefit of other States.

IMPORTS INTO NEW YORK. The imports of foreign merchandize into New York during the last month amounted to $13,440,970, showing an increase of about two millions and a half over the corresponding month of last year. The exports for the last month were about four millions of dollars, of which $744,679 was in specie. The exports in January, 1852, were over five millions of dollars, of which nearly three millions was in specie.

HON. R. J. WALKER. The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the health of the Hon. Robert J. Walker is improving, and that the late rumors about his declining health are unfounded.

☞ The Aztec Children were in Petersburg on Wednesday last. The Express says "they are certainly the most remarkable specimens of the human race we have ever seen."

GEORGIA INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We copy from a letter published in the New York Express, dated South-Western Georgia, January 24, the following interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the internal improvements of Georgia:

"Great confidence seems to be felt in whatever Georgia lays her hand to. I have often heard it wondered how the citizens of Georgia had succeeded so in building railroads, keeping out of debt, and making their roads pay well.

Great caution and prudence were observed in requiring a good liberal *bona fide* subscription before starting, rather than relying on "financiering," or selling bonds of the company at a ruinous discount; and then the most watchful economy in the expenditure of the money; this characterized the early beginning and progress of Georgia railroads.

Such things are not perhaps generally looked for "down South," but it has been true of the past, and a contrary practice even now, with the California and Australian mines showering gold, would be one more honored in the breach than the observance.

The first great private enterprize, the building of the Central Road, 190 miles long, was commenced in 1834, when the times were hard and money scarce. At the time of its completion, it was the longest single road in the United States; it has been a sort of model or example for others. The *personel* of this road had much to do with its success. As exhibiting this and showing with what caution and economy they proceeded, I may state that William W. Gordon, Esq., a distinguished member of the Savannah bar, at the time a member of the State Senate, possessing largely the public confidence, a most practical thoroughgoing man, was elected President. Mr. Gordon applied to a gentleman of high reputation at the North, as Civil Engineer, to survey and locate the road; his salary, I think, was to be $6000 a year. He came and rather unexpectedly brought with him some *twenty* assistant engineers. Harnessing six mules to a carriage with his champaign baskets up behind, he proceeded to place some half dozen corps in the field. The cautious and astute President looked on in utter consternation, and finally said to him, "Sir, you have mistaken us entirely, we are poor, we look to our subscribers through the country to do the grading, or to contribute the means for it as they may be able, while we hope to raise as much money from the citizens of Savannah, as will in time enable us to buy the iron, and erect the superstructure; but we cannot afford the expense of your numerous corps of engineers for a single year." The result was that they were paid off, the matter satisfactorily arranged, and they left the work.

Among the assistant engineers was F. P. Holcomb, a young man barely at majority, but with considerable experience, and who had attracted the attention of Mr. Gordon, and Mr. L. O. Reynolds, the latter now the able and efficient President of the South-Western road. It was arranged that Mr. Reynolds should take the chiefship, and he gave to Mr. Holcomb the location of the road. Upwards of four years were occupied by him with his single small corps in the survey, the road passing through a country of difficult topography, a great part of it a wilderness, and intersected by immense swamps, the corps living in their tents summer and winter, sleeping in their blankets in the absence of matresses, and the annual expense of the whole engaged probably not equalling the salary of the former Chief Engineer. I may remark as showing the good judgment of Messrs. Gordon and Reynolds, that from the admirable location Mr. Holcomb was universally conceded to have made of this road, he was recommended by the Chevalier Bodisco, the Russian Minister, to his government, as an Engineer of high capacity and established reputation. But Mr. H. did not go to Russia, but has since located the South-Western, the Columbus branch, the Waynesborough and Augusta, and is now engaged with his corps in a preliminary survey of the Savannah and Pensacola road. These roads all have connection with the Central, in most of them it is directly interested, their length when completed, including the Central, will be some 700 miles.

Among the early employees of the Central Rail Road in a very subordinate capacity, was W. M. Wadley, whose talents and great business energies were discovered, and who became superintendent of the Road, managing it and its great freight business with an efficiency and success unsurpassed. He is now managing the State Roads, under an Executive appointment from Gov. Cobb; the poor mechanic boy may now be said to be the "Railrood King" of Georgia. He is the same gentleman to whom your citizen G. B. Lamar, Esq., recently addressed a letter through the public press as the prominent internal improvement man of this State, on the subject of the Caloric engine.

Mr. Gordon, who died before the completion of this road, and to whose memory Savannah should erect a statue, since he started her for a growth and commercial importance that will be unrivalled in the South, was succeeded by R. R. Cuyler, Esq., who to fine financial talents, joins that industry, order, care and attention to business, so necessary in a good executive officer. The annual receipts of the road under his administration have reached one million of dollars; the stockholders are receiving eight per cent. dividend, with a handsome surplus on hand—the stock being above par, the road out of debt and its receipts annually increasing. The system of check and accountability is the most perfect I have ever seen, full reports in writing being required of each conductor of every day's operations.

So much for the *personel*, and I have dwelt the more upon this because it has, probably, generally as much to do with the success of railroad enterprizes as the character and capacity of the general and officers of an army have to do with the success of military campaigns.

The Savannah and Pensacola road starts under favorable auspices. Dr. Scriven, a man of large wealth, a citizen of Savannah, is devoting his fortune to the great enterprise, and he is strongly co-operated with by the merchants and others of Savannah, and a large amount of stock has already been subscribed. But the *immediate* destination should be Pensacola, then while greatly benefiting Georgia and Florida, it will partake in the objects it will accomplish of that national character that will make it one of interest to the whole country."

THE BANKS.

A friend writes us for information as to when the Books will be opened for subscriptions to the Banks authorized to be established at the late session of the Legislature—to wit, the Bank of Elizabeth City, the Bank of Charlotte, and the Yanceyville Bank. We do not know when the Books of subscription will be opened or at what points; but we suppose due notice thereof will be given in the public prints.

Some apprehensions are felt and have been expressed as to the result of the increase of Banks in this State; and we have shared, to some extent, in these apprehensions. One great fact must, however, have its full weight in reflections and calculations upon this subject, and that is, the immense quantities of gold which have been and are still pouring in from California and Australia. Without this increase of the precious metal, a crash would, ere this, have been the consequence of the spirit of speculation which has pervaded the country.

But the present high prices cannot be permanently maintained. A change—a falling back to the old standard must, sooner or later, take place. And it is to be hoped that, at least, the Banks in this State will so regulate their issues as to keep themselves in a sound condition, whatever may be the result elsewhere.

☞ R. B. Semple, Esq., the Editor of the Fredericksburg News and the Mayor of Fredericksburg, died suddenly in Richmond, on the 8th instant.

NEW POSTOFFICES. Deadfall, A. Niven, P. M. and Deep Creek, E. Woodburn, P. M.—both in Anson County, in this State.

A MODEL HOTEL.

The St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, it will be remembered, was consumed by fire about a year ago. It has been rebuilt on an imposing scale. A Correspondent of the New York Express gives the following description of this Hotel:

"This superb hotel will be open on Monday, the 24th of January, for the reception of the travelling community. By the kindness of Mr. Hall, one of the very gentlemanly proprietors, I have been shown through every department. It is furnished on a scale of magnificence which is not surpassed in any hotel in the United States. The cost of the building was $550,000; the furniture $150,000, $15,000 of which is laid out in furnishing the Ladies' drawing room, the furniture of which was made in Paris, with the exception of the frames of the mirrors. These were made by Williams & Stevens. They are exceedingly beautiful in design, and are much admired by people of taste. They are exquisitely carved in wood and gilded of course. The patterns of the Wilton carpets are rich and graceful in the extreme. The furniture is rosewood covered with the richest silk damask of variegated colors and tasteful patterns. This room is on the corner of St. Charles and Common streets; is lighted by three windows on each street, between which will be the largest mirrors said to have ever been imported. The plates have not yet arrived and the house will be opened without them. All the furniture on the first floor is of rosewood covered with damask or velvet, and if elegant luxury will be inducive of pleasant dreams, those of the sleepers in these rooms must be delightful. The other floors are richly furnished with black walnut. Spring mattresses are used throughout the whole house. The chandeliers, with the exception of those in the gentlemen's ordinary, are of entirely new pattern, of what is called bird bronze, and made especially for this establishment. The gentlemen's parlor, though not so extensively furnished, is luxuriously comfortable, and situated on the other corner fronting on St. Charles street also. The gents ordinary is 135 feet by 55, and will accomodate 500 persons. In the Ladies' dining room 225 can be very comfortably seated, and if more room should be desired the late breakfast room which is adjoining, will be thrown open. This room and the parlor opposite will also be at the service of those who desire to give private soirees. The beautiful *armoirs* on this floor are lined with satinwood or cedar. There are bathing rooms on every floor, besides the excellent public bath in the basement. To guard against fire, by by which the old hotel was destroyed, there are five cisterns on the roof, each one containing 30,000 gallons, and on both sides of each floor are two fire plugs to which any quantity of hose may be attached at a moment's notice. The engine by which these are filled, is 15 horse power and will raise 250 gallons per minute. For still better security the laths of the upper story are nailed to the rafters dispensing entirely with the garret where fires so often occur, and where it occurred in the old St. Charles. The office and bar-rooms are models in themselves.

The culinary department is on an improved plan, instead of having everything boiled or roasted together, by which roast beef and chicken have the same flavor, every dish is cooked separate and each roast has its own pan for gravy, a desideration which *we* have long looked for, and which has decided *us* to take board there early on Monday morning.

The laundry is quite a curiosity, in it you may have your shirt washed, dried, ironed and ready to put on in 20 minutes. Of this I have no doubt, for had I remained that length of time I believe I should have been dried, and done up for eternity.

Every chamber maid has her black walnut wardrobe, in which to put her towels, brushes, pails, &c. These wardrobes are all numbered, and everything is charged to the maid who has the key, a separate account is kept with each one, and in ten minutes she can be settled with and dismissed if she neglects her duty. On each floar is a fireman, and by the arrangement of speaking tubes from each floor to the office and from the office to the fireman you can have a fire kindled before a boy could get down to the office with a message. It appears to me that everything is perfect in the arrangements, and that perfect order must ensue. The store-room is on the back street through which all the stores for the whole house must pass. There are also arrangements for hoisting coal, baggage, and other heavy articles to every floor and down which all the ashes is lowered, by which means the stairs are kept clean. The larder is a novelty in its way, it is so constructed that the ice is kept above the provisions that cold air descending preserves the meat with all its flavor, whereas by the old process the meat is laid on the ice and is thereby deprived of much of its goodness.

The external appearance of the St. Charles is grand and beautiful, it is of the Corinthean order, and has a superb portico in front, the scaffolding of which was taken down to-day."

SITES FOR SCHOOLHOUSES.

We publish below, for the information of our readers, the law enacted at the late session of the Legislature in relation to sites for Schoolhouses for Common School purposes:

AN ACT

To amend the 9th Section of An Act concerning Common Schools, passed in 1844.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That whenever the school committee in any school district within this State cannot procure by purchase, lease, nor receive by donation a suitable site for a schoolhouse as near the central part of the district as may be convenient, for the reason that the land so situated near the central part of the district, cannot be procured by any of the means aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the school committee of said district to report the same to the succeeding County Court with the reasons why they have not procured a site for a schoolhouse in said district, whereupon it shall be the duty of the said County Court to appoint three disinterested freeholders of said county, whose duty it shall be to lay off not more than two acres and not less than one acre as a site for a schoolhouse in said district, and condemn the same for the use aforesaid, and assess the value thereof, which said assessed value shall be paid to the owner of the land so condemned by the school committee of said district, and the land so condemned and so paid for shall be as absolutely under the control of the school committee as if they had received the same by purchase, lease, or donation:—*Provided nevertheless,* That it shall not be lawful for the commissioners appointed by the County Court aforesaid, to condemn any land improved by buildings, culture or otherwise, for the purpose aforesaid.

Ratified 4th December, 1852.

FROM BUENOS AYRES. The New York Commercial Advertiser publishes the following extract from a letter lately received:

BUENOS AYRES, December 8.

"We are in the midst of another revolution. A few restless and dissatisfied chieftains raised forces in the country, and have surrounded the city.

The Governor, Alsina, who was elected on the 1st of November, has resigned, and a new Governor has been named.

The outsiders are not yet satisfied, and it is supposed they want one of their own leaders for Governor.

The majority of the revolutionists are partisans of the late Governor Rosas.

All business is suspended; but we hope the matter will be arranged without bloodshed.

I fear, however, that no arrangement that can be made will keep them quiet two months."

MACHINERY AND PRICES. The effect of machinery in cheapening production is strikingly shown in the history of locomotives. In 1833, a locomotive of five horse power, and with a speed but little greater than a four year old lobster, was valued at $10,000. You can now get an engine of six times that power, and with a speed that will do miles as rapidly as a clock will minutes, for $6,500.

COTTON TRADE IN CHARLOTTE. Up to Tuesday evening, February 1st, 8,331 bales of cotton have been bought in Charlotte by our cotton buyers. Besides this a large amount has been shipped from the depot at this place for other markets by the planters of the country. *Charlotte Whig.*

Gen. Pierce is expected to leave Concord for Washington on the 16th, should the health of his wife permit, and arrangements, it is said, are made by which he will occupy the Vice President's house.

THE NEW EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

The New York Commercial is indebted to a Correspondent, formerly a resident of Spain, for the following sketch of the family origin of the Empress of France. Her history is nearly as romantic as that of the Empress Josephine:

"By to-day's advices from Europe we are told that the Emperor III has espoused a Spanish lady "whose grandfather was the British consul at Malaga, and whose mother was an Irish lady by the name of Fitzpatrick;" also, that this new Empress was, in her own right Countess Teba, although bearing the name of Mad'lle. Montego. Thus much by telegraph. Now the plain English of all this, is no doubt, as follows:

"A worthy Scotchman, by the name of William Kirkpatrick, was for some time the American consul at Malaga, and, failing in business, was succeeded by George G. Barrel as United States consul at Malaga. This was, I think, under President Monroe's administration.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's eldest daughter Maria, or "Mariquita," as she was familiarly called and known by all Americans there, was a very fine, dashing lady, and married the Count de Teba, a younger brother of the celebrated Palafoix, and who in reply to a demand of surrender, declared he would continue the defence by "war to the knife."

The Palafoix family embraced numerous titles, and was singularly brave and noble.

This husband of Maria Kirkpatrick (Count de Teba) was a gallant soldier, and so cut up by wounds as to be unable to mount his horse without aid, and when in the saddle looked more as if he was *hooked* on than seated there.

The new Empress of the French is no doubt the daughter of the Countess Teba, "Mariquita Kirkpatrick," who was the daughter of William Kirkpatrick late United States consul at Malaga—not British cousul—not Fitzpatrick—and not Irish.

The British consul at Malaga was William Laird, another old Scotch gentleman, and he was followed by Mr. Marks, an Englishman.

"If the new Empress of France is Countess Teba, as stated, then her mother is dead, as is also her father, and she took the title of her mother. The name Montego, under which she passed in Paris, is perhaps one of the family names or titles of the Palafoix family."

The Emperor Napolean has announced his intention of espousing this lady in the following speech:

"EMPEROR'S ADDRESS. Messieurs:—I assent to the wish so often expressed by the nation, and come to you to announce my intended nuptials. The alliance contract is not in accordance with the old political traditions, and therein lies its advantage.

France, by its successive revolutions, has ever abruptly severed herself from the rest of Europe. Every enlightened government ought to seek to lead her back within the pale of old monarchies; but this result will be more certainly attained by a just and straight-forward policy, and by an honesty of conduct more than by a royal alliance, which creates false security, and often substitutes family interests for those of the nation at large. Besides, in this respect, examples of the past have left in the spirit of the people superstitious feelings.

It is not forgotten that for seventy years foreign princesses have ascended the steps of the throne only to see their race dispersed and prescribed by war or revolution.

Only one woman has seemed to bring happiness—to live more than others in the affections of the people—and this woman, the modest and good wife of Gen. Bonaparte, was not of royal blood.

It must be admitted, however, that in 1810, the marriage of Napoleon the first with Maria Louise was a great event. It was a guaranty for the future, and a real satisfaction to the national pride to see the ancient and illustrious house of Austria, which had so long been at war with us, solicit an alliance of the elected chief of the new Empire.

Now, on the other hand—under the last reign—had the *amour propre* of the country to suffer when the inheritor of the crown vainly sought for several years to ally himself with a sovereign house, and obtained at length a Princess, accomplished no doubt, but of a second rate rank and of a different religion.

When, in the face of all Europe, one is borne, by the force of new principles, to the height of ancient dynasties, it is not by anticipating one's escutcheon, and seeking to introduce himself at any price into the family of kings, that one makes himself accepted. It is much rather by always keeping one's origin in remembrance, in preserving one's own character, and in taking frankly, before Europe, a position of parvenu—a glorious title when it comes from the free suffrages of a great people.

Thus obliged to depart from the precedents followed even to the present day, my marriage became but a private affair, and there remained only to choose a person. She who has become the object of my preference is of high birth—French in heart, by education and remembranee of blood shed by her father for the cause of the Empire. She whom I have chosen has, as a Spaniard, the advantage of having no relative in France to whom it might be necessary to give honors and dignities. Endowed with all the qualities of soul, she will be an ornament to the throne, as in the days of danger she would become one of its most courageous supporters. A devout Catholic, she will address to Heaven the same prayers as myself for the welfare of France. Good and gracious, she will revive, I have a firm hope, in the same position, the virtues of the Empress Josephine.

I come then, Messieurs, to say to France that I have preferred a woman whom I love and respect to any unknown lady, whose alliance would have brought advantages mingled with sacrifices.

Without disdaining any one, I yield to my feelings; but after having consulted my reason and my convictions.

In short in placing independence, the qualities of the heart and family happiness, above the dynasty of prejudices and the calculations of ambition, I shall not be less strong because I am more free. Ere long, proceeding to Notre Dame, I shall present the Empress to the people and to the Army.

The confidence they have in me, assures me of their sympathy towards her whom I have chosen; and you, gentlemen, after learning to know her better, will be convinced in this also. I have been directed by Providence."

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW FRENCH EMPRESS. The foreign papers continue to supply much that is personal in regard to that plebian lady of such new-made interest whom Nouis Napoleon, in his plebian dignity, has so generously determined to exalt to the position of Empress of France, rather than go a begging among the effete scions of royalty for a wife. The mother of the lady is still living a widow, and is with her daughter in Paris. The father died some years since, leaving two daughters; the elder now wears, by marriage, the title of Duchess of Alva and Berwick. The young Countess, Louis' bride, is tall and symmetrical in form, with red hair and pale complexion, large radiant brown eyes, and nose and mouth of exquisite beauty. Endowed with uncommon wit and spirit, she speaks French, English, Italian and German with as much fluency as Spanish. A proficient in exercises of strength and address, she rides with the boldest, and drives four-in-hand with the most skillful. In fact she is called a fast woman, and rather shocks the nerves of the properly prim, by doing pretty much as it pleases her own whims, in which she considerably resembles her husband. She is a sports-woman, attends the bull fights, wears the most magnificent costumes, makes speeches at dinners, gives toasts, flirts, flounces, and acts altogether like a spoilt beauty and a high-spirited lady. She once came near having a matrimonial alliance with the Duke Ossena, the richest grandee of Spain, but this gallant nobleman, in a fit of jealousy, threw a chair at her head for flirting with another, which caused two or three duels. In Paris her conduct, it is said, has been more circumspect, but though excluded from aristocratic circles, she was received at the Elysee, where she inspired Louis with the passion which has resulted in making her the Empress of the French.

RELIEVED FROM CONFINEMENT. The Republic says the late law passed by Congress, touching action under the mesne process, and operating upon those imprisoned under the same, preventing their future imprisonment, and liberating those already confined, was signed by the President on Saturday; and in consequence thereof Mr. David Taylor, of North Carolina, was discharged from confinement by order of a circuit judge, on that day.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1853.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, upon the different kinds of coal used in the public service.

Mr. Shields presented the memorial of laborers on the Capitol, asking some allowance in consideration of the work being stopped. Also, petitions for the removal of the Franklin Engine House, in Washington City.

A bill extending and amending the laws granting preemption rights on unsurveyed lands, was taken up, debated and passed.

Mr. Hunter submitted additional amendments to the deficiency bill.

Mr. Pearce submitted additional amendments to the Texas debt bill.

Mr. Douglas submitted a resolution calling upon the President to communicate copies of the correspondence, &c., of Mr. Hise, when negotiating with the Nicaragua Government. Adopted.

Mr. Shields reported a bill to incorporate the Georgetown and Catoctin Railroad Company.

A bill, creating an additional collection district in Vermont, was passed.

The bill granting further remedies to patentees was ordered to be engrossed—yeas 23, nays 21.

The joint resolution affirming the doctrine of Monroe was taken up.

Mr. Clemens delivered an eloquent speech of an hour, against the policy of taking Cuba, of acquiring it by purchase or any other way. He was content to wait with Mr Soule till it should come to us after a successful revolution by the Cubanos, because he knew that he and the Senator would both be cold in the grave and forgotten before that revolution was commenced, much less completed. He dwelt with the utmost severity upon the extremes into which the doctrine of progress would force this nation. He was confident that a hundred Cubas could not induce Great Britain to a war with the United States, and have the bloody banner of "bread or blood" raised by her own starving multitudes.

Mr. Cass replied, reading some extracts from Americans in Paris sustaining his views on this subject.

Mr. Douglas obtained the floor and the subject was postponed till Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Toombs, of Ga., moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of throwing open the coasting trade of the United States to the competition of foreign vessels, and that they be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

The yeas and nays were taken on the motion to suspend the rules, which was negatived, nays 93, yeas 72, there not being a two thirds vote.

The motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution for meeting in future at 7 o'clock, was agreed to, yeas 120, nays 55

Mr. Brown, of Miss., called up a bill, making the salary of the Judge of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, which is at present $1000 per annum, equal to that of the Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court, which is $2,500, which was passed.

The rules were suspended, and a bill was passed relieving Capt. Geo. P. Smith, from claims of the government, whose command was robbed by Canalbs, and who was robbed of his public documents and private property to the amount of about $200, which it provides shall be re-paid him.

Other resolutions were disposed of, but members from Pennsylvania moving those affecting other States, a point of order was raised, which led to some discussion. The speaker ruled that the State of Pennsylvania having the right to move resolutions, it was in order to receive them.

A bill was then moved to be taken from the table, granting a pension to a woman who lost a son during the war with Mexico.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved to lay the bill on the table, pending which a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried—yeas 73, nays 49—and the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, February 8, 1853.

SENATE.

The bill granting further remedies to patentees was taken up, and being on its passage,

Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposition to it.

Mr. Miller briefly replied, and the bill was passed—yeas 21, nays 15.

The bill from the House, changing the name of the steamer "Forest City" to the "Bay City," was taken up and passed.

Mr. Smith presented the memorial of Mr. Thomas, proprietor of the Irving House, complaining that the business of his hotel has been injured by the illness and death of a Senator which took place there some time since, and claiming indemnity.

A private bill, confirming a private land claim in Mexico was reported and passed.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution providing that, from Monday next, the hour of meeting shall be at 11 o'clock. Laid over.

The resolutions of the committee on foreign relations on the subject of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec by American citizens under the Garay grant, came up.

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate for two hours and a half, in examination of that claim, and in denial of its validity. He also supported the Pacific Railroad as a better and wiser scheme for connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

Mr. Underwood briefly rejoined to some parts of his remarks.

Mr. Hall obtained the floor, and the subject was postponed till Monday next.

The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President relating to the fisheries, which was referred without being read.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Previons to the House proceeding with business, Mr. Florance, of Pa., stated that he had ineffectually endeavored all day yesterday to introduce the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Senate bill No. 574, to organize the navy of the United States, be made the special order for Saturday next at 12 o'clock, meridian;" which he asked leave to submit.

The motion was objected to, and the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, for the consideration of territorial business, pursuant to an order of a former day.

While in committee, a message was received from the President.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, stated that as the message required immediate action, he moved that the committee rise.

The House having resumed, the message was read, and the Report of the Secretary of State, intimating that the British Government were willing, provided British cured fish were permitted to be imported free of duty, to allow American fishermen to catch fish on the coasts of the Provinces, with the exception of Newfoundland, but not to cure the same there; the same liberty to be granted to British fishermen on the coast of the United States; and farther that if a reciprocity of trade were established as respects certain products of this country and the colonies, would surrender the free navigation of the Welland canal and the river St. Lawrence to the ocean; and recommending the action of Congress with reference to the fisheries, leaving the subject of reciprocity to future legislation.

The report was referred to the committee on foreign affairs; and the House again went into committee and reported favorably on the bill regulating the location of Oregon, and another constituting the territory of Washington, north of the Columbia river.

The House then adjourned till 7 o'clock.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Evening Session. The House met again at 7½ P. M., and owing to the absence of a quorum, there was a call of the House, and after two hours and a half spent in useless proceedings consequent upon there being no quorum, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A well has been sunk in Hocking valley, Ohio, to the depth of *six hundred fee*', for the purpose of obtaining salt water, and a supply of water has been reached, which requires but fifty-three gallons to make a bushel of salt of fifty pounds. The water rises spontaneously to the surface, and flows at the rate of 4000 to 5000 gallons per day.

FULL-BLOOD POINTERS. The best breed of fighting dogs in the world are said to be the West Pointers. They are an American stock, generated by thorough crossing and careful breeding, and all warranted to stand well.

GOVERNOR REID.

Mr. Badger's new paper, the "Free Press," has adopted as its motto, the following sentiment of Gov. Reid, to wit: "When the principles of our party are not right, we have nothing left to battle for."

Standard.

We have seen Gov. Reid sweep away the force of an enemy's battery of fancy, of eloquence, of sophism, by bluntly putting a few blunt facts. We have known him ward off a whole broad side of funny anecdotes, telling humor and supposed killing ridicule, by telling a few plain simple home truths in his inimitable, plain, simple, homely but irresistable manner. We have known him destry the effect of some of the best efforts of such men as Gov. Manly and John Kerr, after ten minutes of straight forward talk. And to do this is no common and easy achievement. for such men as Manly and Kerr are not defeated in debate by ordinary men. And we have all known him to do these, and in doing them to ensure the State a Democratic Governor for two terms. But how does Gov. Reid do these things? Saying he talks plain, simple, home-truths in an inimitable irresistible manner, does not convey the whole of the mystery and secret of Gov. Reid's great success. There is an eloquence of truth, a distinctness of expression, a brilliance of point, a severe freedom from all verbal excess in what Gov. Reid says that makes it go right home. The most critical scholar admires it and the humblest citizen easily comprehends it.

It was in the midst of a brief address, in which Gov. Reid was enforcing the importance of exulting in the success of Democratic principles and not in the promotion of men, that he leant slightly forward, paused a few moments, his eye kindled and he said slowly, deliberately and impressively:

"*When the principles of our party are not right, we have nothing left to battle for!*"

A highly suggestive political text—it is the pure central axiom of Democratic ethics. If "the principles of our party are not right" why struggle for the mere supremacy of men? If the principles be right, what struggle too great?

The above is only one of the many epigrammatic pearls Gov. Reid dispensed in his speeches; and if they have not all been preserved in complete verbal accuracy in notes taken by his hearers, they have been preserved in a more durable and effective record in the results they have produced—viz: a Democratic majority, a Democratic State government, and a most excellent Democratic Governor.

Wilmington Democratic Free Press.

HOW TO ACQUIRE HIGH HEALTH. Walker, in his 'Original,' lays down the following rules for attaining high health. They are worth remembering, particularly his advice to wives and husbands:

"First study to acquire a composure of mind and body. Avoid agitation of one or the other especially just before and after meals, and whilst the digestion is going on. To this end, govern your temper, endeavor to look at the bright side of things, keep down as much as possible the unruly passions, discard envy, hatred and malice, and lay your head upon your pillow in charity to all mankind. Let not your wants outrun your means. Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but only think what is right to do in the sight of Him who seeth all things and bear without pining at results. When your meals are solitary let your thoughts be cheerful; when they are social, which is better, avoid disputes or serious arguments or unpleasant topics. "Unquiet meals," says Shakspeare, "make ill digestions;" and the contrary is produced by easy conversation, a pleasant subject, welcome news, or a lively companion. I advise wives not to entertain their husbands with domestic grievances about children and servants, nor to ask for money, nor propound unreasonable or provoking questions, and advise husbands to keep the cares and vexations of the world to themselves, but to be communicative of whatever is comfortable, cheerful and amusing."

THE SMA'L TRADE OF NORFOLK. It appears by a statement in the Norfolk News, that last year, about eighteen hundred barrels of eggs, each containing about one hundred dozen, were shipped from that port. The return including the price of oats in which they were packed, is estimated at $20 per barrel, making a total of thirty-six thousand dollars received for eggs. A vast amount of oysters, vegetables and poultry is also annually sent away, for which the sum of *three hundred thousand dollars* is a moderate calculation, averaging one thousand dollars per day throughout the year. One gentleman, who has devoted himself to the business for some years, has realized a profit of about $30,000. The quantity of rags, for manufacturing purposes, annually sent from the city, is also large. One firm alone sends away about a half million of pounds, and the whole amount does not fall short of one million. The cost of these is, on the average, about three and a half cents a pound, and realizes a profit of twenty-five to thirty per cent, making the large sum of about $45,000 as the annual product of old rags.

ANOTHER WHEELING MATCH. One of these novel performances, for the disposal of a horse, took place in a field near Chambersburg, Pa., on Saturday last. There were about 400 persons present, attracted not only by the novelty of the affair, but also by the expectation of having "sum phun." The wheelers were blindfolded, and the one who wheeled the barrow nearest a stake about 100 yards off was entitled to a horse which was valued at $40. The performance was truly laughable—some wheeled the barrow into the fence corners 200 yards off the mark—others made a perfect circle and came back to the starting point, while one man confident of success, wheeled into a quarry of stone at least a hundred yards from the desired object. The winner was a Mr. Fohrney, who wheeled within 4 feet of the stake.

The following anecdote is said to be "founded" It is certainly too good to be lost:

"A few miles below Poughkeepsie there lived some years ago, if he does not now live there, a very worthy clergyman, but very short in stature. On a certain Sunday, about eight years ago, this clergyman was invited by the pastor of a church in that village to "fill his pulpit" for the day. The invitation was accepted; and Sunday morning saw Mr. —— in the pulpit.

Now it happened that the pulpit was a very high one, and accordingly nearly hid the poor clergyman from view. However, the congregation, out of respect, managed to keep their countenances, and seemed religiously anxious for the text.

They were not obliged to wait long; for a nose and two little eyes suddenly appeared over the top of the pulpit, and a small piping voice proclaimed in nasal tones the text:

'Be of good cheer: *It is I! Be not afraid!*'

A general smile pervaded the whole church at this announcement; and the clergyman himself became confused, and 'turned all sorts of colors.' It was a long time before he could proceed with his sermon, so abruptly broken off."

Maine Liquor Law.

BRATTLEBORO', VT. Feb. 8th. An election was held in this State to-day upon the question of sustaining the Maine Liquor Law. Thirty two towns heard from show a majority of 2,030 in favor of the law, and it is doubtless sustained by a large majority.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BURLINGTON, Feb. 8. The towns of Burlington, Brattleboro,' Wookstock and Montpelier, give 674 majority in favor of the Liquor Law. Forty other towns give large majorities for the law, rendering its success certain.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8. Cotton—Sales to-day of 2,500 bales, and during the last three days of 5,750 bales at ⅛ cent advance. Sugar—sales of 50 hhds. Orleans at 5¾. Molasses—sales of 150 bbls. Orleans at 31 cents. Coffee—sales 1,250 bags Rio at 9¼ a 10 cents. Flour—sales of 7,500 bbls. at 5 a $5 25 for State, 5 62 a $5 68 for Genesee, and 5 74 a $5-87 for Southern Wheat—sales of 18,000 bushels Southern white at 1 27 a $1 28. Corn sales of 20-000 bushels at 67 cents for white, and 68 cents for yellow. Whisky—700 bbls. at 25 cents. Pork—sales of 300 bbls. mess at 16 87 a $17. Beef—sales of 75 bbls. prime Ohio mess at 16 86 a $20. Sales of 50 bbls. Chicago hams at $16. Lard—sales of 400 bbls. at 10 a 10¼ cents.

Iron Speculation in England has received a check. There had been a decline in Scotch pigs, in a fortnight, from 78s. to 61s., these being the higdest and lowest quotations.

RESIGNATION.

BY LONGFELLOW.

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there;
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,
But has one vacant chair.

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And mournings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel, for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient; these severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

We see but dimly thro' the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps,
What seem to us but dim funeral tapers
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no death. What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portals we call death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto that school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection,
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angels led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives, whom we call dead.

Day after day, we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk in her, and keep unbroken
The bound which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, tho' unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her,
For when, with raptures wild,
In our embraces we again enfold her,
She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves, moaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest—

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
We cannot wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing
The grief that must have way.

DIED,

In Chatham, on the 3rd instant, Moses Upchurch, Esq., aged 103, a soldier of the Revolution.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT STATE BONDS.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C.,
FEBRUARY 9th, 1853.

SEALED proposals will be received in the City of New York until 10 o'clock A. M., of the 31st of March next, for the purchase of

$500,000

of Bonds issued by the STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

These Bonds will bear date the FIRST OF JANUARY, 1853, and will run THIRTY YEARS—they will have Coupons attached, and the Interest, AT SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, will be payable on the first days of July and January of each year.

Both interest and principal will be payable at THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, in the City of New York, unless the purchaser should prefer to have them made payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

These Bonds are issued under the authority of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the construction of the NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, and in addition to the faith of the State, all the Stock held by the State, in the said Rail Road, and the Dividends from said Stock, are expressly pledged for their redemption.

THEY ARE, BY EXPRESS ENACTMENT, EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

Parties bidding will please to address their letters, endorsed "Sealed Proposals for North Carolina State Bonds" to the undersigned in New York, directed to the care of Messrs. BROWN & DE ROSSET, 180 Front street, N. Y.

THE BIDS WILL BE OPENED in the Bank of the Republic, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ON THE 31ST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, in the presence of G. B. Lamar, Esq., President of the said Bank, and J. P. Brown and David Freeman, Esq's. Bidders may also be present.

Successful Bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their Bids, to deposit in Bank, the amount, of their Bids with the accrued interest from the first instant, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina.

This Deposit may be made, either in the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK, or in the BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, or in the BANK OF CAPE FEAR, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who prefer it can address their bids to me at Raleigh, N. C., endorsed "Sealed proposals" as above until the 25th of March, when I shall leave for New York.

D. W. COURTS,
PUBLIC TREASURER
OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

25]

FIRE COMPANIES.

THE citizens of Raleigh, are hereby invited to enrol their names as members of the city Fire Companies—two of said companies to consist of Forty men each, and the other of Twenty men—the first two to be known as Fire Companies numbers 1 and 2, and the other as the Hook and Ladder company, in accordanee with the provisions of an act of assembly entitled "an act for the better protection of the city of Raleigh from losses by fire."

Persons disposed to volunteer as members of the same will furnish the City Constables with their names on or before Saturday the 26th day of February 1853, on which day if the prescribed number (100) have not previously volunteered, a draft will be made from the whole number of citizens to supply the deficiency. Members of the Fire companies are exempt by act of Assembly from military duty during their term of service, except the country should be at war.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.

Raleigh, Feb. 10 1853. 25—td.

Attention, Farmers of N. Carolina!

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the farmers of the State, that the second volume of *The Farmer's Journal* published at Bath, N. C., will begin on the first of April next. Those persons who wish to take The Journal will do well to send in their names at once, in order that they may begin with the first number of the volume, and that it may be known in time what the issue for the year will be.

JOHN F. TOMPKINS, M. D.

Terms, 1 copy	$1 00
6 copies	5 00
12 "	10 00
30 "	20 00

Payment in advance.

February 11th, 1853. 25—

DRY GOODS AT COST.

TO make room for a NEW STOCK in the Spring for Cash, the subscriber,

FOR FORTY DAYS TO COME,

will sell off either at wholesale or retail, his present stock of Rich Fancy Dry Goods, at New York cost.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, February 8th, 1853. 24—tf.

"JUST TO HAND."

FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS. Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Raleigh, for the month ending January 31st, 1852:

A.
Alford, James
Applewright, John E.
Aldrick, Andrew
Albright, Wm.

B.
Barnes, David A. 2.
Brown, Wm. G.
Beaver, Mrs. Margaret
Bowers, Miss Sally
Beasley, Wm. H.
Brown, R. W.
Breedlove, Miss Betty
Brooks, N. G.
Boget, Miss Marietta
Beasley, Miss Priscilla
Baker, S. S. 3.
Belvin, F. A.
Broadstreet, Miss Martha
Blake, Lemuel W.
Bledsoe, Stepen R.
Buffalo, Henry
Barbee, M. B.

C.
Collins, John
Canman, Luke
Cuthbert, James E.
Carroll, Hardy H. 2.
Coffee, Stephen
Cole, H. H.
Cadman, Anthony
Collins, Hugh W.
Cruse, Mrs. Annee

D.
Dunston, Hilry 2.
Daughtry, Miss Mary E.
Domale, Richard
Dew, Miss Narcissa
Donnell, Hon. R. S.
Day, Wm.
Davis, George
Davis, J.
Dunston, Ben
Durden, Jas.
Dumons, Dr. N.
Davis, Miss Polly

E.
Evans, Hilliard
Eckles, James D. 2.
Earp, Miss Elizabeth
Exum, Joseph

F.
Frazier, William 2.
Finch, Mrs. Elizabeth
Franklin, Hinton
Fowler, Sr., Joseph 2.
Franklin, Miss Adeline
Fort, Miss Charlotte A.
Furman, Lemuel
Floyd, John W.

G.
Gordon, James C.
Gill, Terrill
Garrutt, Thos. M.
Griffin, Thomas
Grissom, James 2.
Garrett, J. L.
Graham, J.

H.
Hudson, Hilliard
Henry, Miss Harriett B.
Hart, Miss Sarah M. 3.
Hudgins, Zachariah
Hilliard, J. J. B.
Heath, R. R.
Henry, William
Howell, Alexander
Holleman, Wyatt
Hall, Mrs. Obediance
Holt, A.
Harwood, Mrs. Ann M.
Harrison, Miss Nancy
Hardie, Miss Louisa
Hurt, William
Hancett, Henderson R.
Hopson, or heirs, Ben.
Holt, B. C. 2.
Hudson, Miss Ann H.
Hood, James R.
Harrison, Master James
Hudson, Miss Olympia H.
Hill, L. D.
Herp, Hugh
Holland, Miss Mary
Hall, Miss Beady

J.
Jones, Jeremiah
Johnson, Miss Mary S.
Johnson, Jas. or Mathew
Johnson, Barnabus
Jackson, of Chatham, Mr.
Ivey, Nathan

K.
King, Augustus
Keath, George E.
King, Miss Frances
King, Leonidas
Kennon, Rev. Howell L.
L.
Lowry, Green

Littlejohn, Franky
Lewis, Wm. E.
Lewis, Wm. Parker
Lynn, Wm. M.
Lockart, Handy
Lewis, David
Lee, John
Leagon, Mrs. Sarah A.
Lee, Caswell
Langdon, Rev. Wm. J.
Little, Miss Adeline
Lewis, Ivey S.
Locke, Miss Sarah F.

M.
McCorkle, Wm. A.
Mlson, George
Moore, J. P. 6
Moore, James
Morgan, Wm.
Mainard, Jesse
Medling, Miss Mary
Miller, Mr. (the farmer.)
Markam, J. C.
McKnight, John
Mainard, Quincey
McRae, Gen. Alexander
Mooningham, Calvin 2.
McShaw, Barney
McLean, John
Moore, B. F.
McIver, Miss Rachel

N.
Nichols, Mrs. Penelope
Nauttale, Mr. C.
Nicholson, Mrs. Caroline

O.
Olmstead, Fred. Saw.

P.
Parham, Miss Elizabeth
Perry, Howell
Powers, Mrs. Martha
Pulley, John
Piper, Miss Elvira
Parish, Ransome
Polster, Ferd.
Powell, Robert
Pennington, Charles
Price, N.
Pharr, Miss Mary Ann
Powers, Mrs. K.
Poe, J. C.
Pace, James M.
Passmore, Bennett
Page, Sidney F.

Q.
Quinn, Burnard

R.
Reynolds, Miss Ann Eliza
Reed, James
Rogers, Mrs. Mary Ann
Ridout, Frederick
Robertson, Pinckney
Ruffin, Col. Thomas
Randal, Osborne
Rand, Madison

S.
Stokes, Sidney
Swing, John J.
Smith, Larkin
Stephenson, Eli Milton
Smith, Sarah O.
Stroud, A. P.
Snipes, Harriett O.
Scott, Zachariah
Singletary, R. W.
Surber, Wm. H.

T.
Tufts, Almaugar
Thomas, Edward B.
Turner, Sh'ff, N. former,
Turkey, James
Trive, L. B.
Tyrel, James
Thompson, Jas. W.

Y.
Young, Mr. (Adm'r of C. [Leghs estate,
Young, Thomas
Vaughan, Miss Sarah A.
Upchurch, Alford
Upchurch, W. H.

W.
Whitaker, Ccl. Spier
Wilkins, Lucius
Winters, Oscar
Wilson, A. L.
Weathers, Kimbra R.
Whitaker, S. H.
Williams, A. G.
Wyche, Dr. R. H.
Wilson, Ar

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. HARRISON, will in future conduct a

General Grocery, Commision and Forwarding Business,

under the firm and style of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON; and hope, by a strict attention to business, and a faithful discharge of our duty to our patrons, to continue to merit and receive their patronage and support. We have removed to our New Store on Sycamore street, one door above Mr. B. P. Harrison's Carriage Repository, and opposite West Hill Warehouse. We shall keep on hand, at all times, a large and well selected stock of GROCERIES, and pay strict attention to the sale of Produce consigned to us.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD,
BENJ. HARRISON.

☞ The business heretofore conducted by the subscribers, under the firm of BRITTON & TODD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the formation of the new co-partnership of BRITTON, TODD & HARRISON. All persons indebted to the old concern will oblige us by making immediate payment. We most respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends, and the public generally, to our new concern.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

January 1st, 1853.

P. S.—The name of the old concern will still be used by either of us in winding up the old business.

RICHARD O. BRITTON,
BERNARD TODD.

Petersburg, January 5th, 1853. 954—w4w.

A Line to Our Friends.

THE undersigned take occasion to return their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers for the liberal patronage they have received; and they would say to their friends that they are now better prepared than heretofore to execute all work in their line. They can now furnish the best and most fashionable CARRIAGES, from the lightest to the heaviest, and all other kinds of vehicles, such as Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, &c.

They would say to their friends at a distance, who do not find it convenient to call and see their work, that by dropping us a line and describing what they want, they can have it sent to them. We feel a desire to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage. All work made and sent to order, and if we do not comply with the order we do not ask the work to be taken, nor will we think hard of those ordering for not taking if the order is not complied with, for we flatter ourselves with the belief that we can give satisfaction. All we ask is a trial. We have on hand a large and well selected stock of materials, and we have also the best set of hands that can be brought to this country; and we shall spare neither time nor expense in accommodating our friends.

In addition to the above we have made arrangements to repair all kinds of Harness at low prices. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

BOBBITT & MINATREE.

Louisburg, N. C., Jan. 18, 1853. 20—4t.

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF

McILWAINE, SON & CO.,

and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqurs excepted.)

We shall give strict atttention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

NEW IMPORTING
And Jobbing Dry Goods House,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE subscribers have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

for the purpose of conducting an

Importing and Jobbing Dry Goods Business,

and will, by the 1st of March, be prepared to exhibit to the TRADE an assortment in extent and at PRICES that will compare favorably with any JOBBING HOUSE, North or South.

Merchants visiting our market are solicited to examine our stock.

JOHN STEVENSON,
JAMES WEDDELL,
late of Tarboro', N. C.

Petersburg, January 24, 1853. 956—w1y.

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Slabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern priees, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

$20 REWARD!

RANAWAY, on Monday, the 24th instant, my boy BRITE. Said boy is about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-eight or thirty years old, black, speaks quick when spoken to, good countenance, limps, but I am not positive in which limb, but upon a close examination the muscles of the lame hip will be found a little less; no other marks recollected. He is probably endeavoring to make his way to the State of Mississippi, as Col. T. T. Grice has lately moved, carrying his wife to that country; he sent his clothes by her, and left without any known cause.

The above reward will be given for his confinement in auy jail out of the State, so that I get him, or ten dollars if arrested in the State and confined in some jail near.

ELIAS BARNES.

Johnston County, N. C. Jan. 29, 1853.

P. S. My Post-office is Creachville, Johnston county, N. C. 957—wtf.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other neeessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Railroad, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson. N. C.

JOHN W. FARMER.

December 29th, 1862. 13—6t.

NOTICE.

ON Friday, 25th February next, I shall offer for Sale, at Hilliardston, my residence and Land attached, of which latter there are one hundred and sixteen acres. To those who are acquainted with the premises nothing need be said in the way of commendation, but to such as are ignorant of the charms of the place, I would say come and examine for yourselves. Such articles of furniture as may not have been disposed of previous to day of sale will be sold on that day. Terms made known on the day of sale.

THOS. C. ARRINGTON.

Nash co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1853. 22—td.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Well done thou good and faithful Servant."

We fancy we hear the thousands and tens of thousands of grateful hearts, scattered as they are over every section of our glorious Union, making the air welkin with the above scriptural parable, so applicable is it for the returns made to them for the few *talents* sent for investment through the famed and impershiably renowned House of

PYFER & CO.,
LOTTERY BROKERS,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

This House has very appropriately received of late the cognomen of "Dame's Fortune Citadel!" in honor of the unprecedented number and amount of Capital Prizes which they have sold and paid, to the exclusion and mortification of all other Lottery Brokers. And the cry is "Still they Sell!"

During the last month the following Grand Capitals having been sold and cashed by those world-renowned Brokers, presenting the astonishing—and when we take into consideration that all this has been sold in *one short Month*—incredible, but not less true amount of $213,675.

Prizes were distributed as follows:

$40,000, in package Half Tickets sent to Tennessee.
$20,000, in package of wholes. sent, to Georgia.
$16,576, in package of wholes sent to Pennsylvania.
$12,000, in package quarter tickets sent to S. Carolina
$18,000, in do do do Tennessee.
$10,000, in single whole ticket sent to N. Carolina.
$35,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$9,000, in single half ticket sent to North Carolina.
$1,000 and 2,000 both in one package sent to Alabama.

Besides a large number of $1,000 and $500 Prizes which were sold in Packages.

☞ Prize payment at PYFER & CO. made in gold at sight.

Splendid Schemes for February, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Feb.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price o Packages
1	$20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$5 $18 00
2	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10 35 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5 17 00
5	42,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12 40 00
7	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8 25 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
9	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10 35 00
10	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5 18 00
11	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4 13 00
12	52,478	75 Nos	12 drawn	15 55 00
14	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8 30 00
15	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5 15 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10 35 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
19	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10 35 00
21	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8 30 00
22	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
23	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10 30 00
24	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5 18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4 13 00
26	70,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	30 100 00
28	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8 32 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, o the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 24, 1853. 20—

STATE of North Carolina,—WAKE CO. John M. Fleming, Adm'r. of Haywood Roles, *vs.* heirs at law of Haywood Roles deceased—Petition to make Real Estate assets. In Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions. November Sessions, 1852.

This petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the children and heirs of James L. Roles, late of Arkansas, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of February next, and then and there to answer or demur to the allegations set forth in said petition, otherwise it will be heard *exparte* as to them and judgment *pro confesso* granted.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3rd Monday of November, 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

January 1853. (Pr. Adv. $562½.) 955—6w.

Stop the Rascal!

ON the 29th instant, a man, calling himself differently JOHN WAGONER, and JOHN FOSTER—a small man, not more, probably, than 5 feet 5 inches high, rather dark complected, having a scar over one of his eyes, and small black whiskers, and professing to hail from Raleigh—came to my residence, in Granville, in a state of utter destitution and applied for work on the plantation. I gave him employment and supplied his necessities—but, on the night of Thursday, the 30th, he robbed me of a fine Gold Watch and Chain and absconded.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the watch and the apprehension of the scoundrel.

WM. P. HAWKINS.

Granville county. (five miles from Henderson.)

January 6th, 1853. 15—5t.

Encourage Home Industry,

BY PATRONIZING THE

Machine Shop and Foundry of

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON,

Who Manufacture all Sizes of

Horse Power and Threshing Machines,

(BOTH PORTABLE AND STATIONARY;)

STRAW-CUTTERS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS,
WHEAT FANS,
Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Wool Carding Machines, Edge Tools, &c., &c.

Address Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C.

October 25th, 1852. 101—8t.

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, at New Hope meeting house, on Saturday, the 12th February at 10 o'clock, the building of a House 26 by 18 feet. two stories high, the builder to furnish all the materials. The house to be built for Common Schools and Hall for Sons Temperance. Private bids will be received until the day of letting. For plan, see ALPHEUS JONES, Esq.

COMMITTEE FOR SONS.	SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
P. H. KNIGHT,	H. W. BUFFALOE,
W. M. JONES,	ALPHEUS ONES,
JNO. O. JEFFREYS,	W. R. KNIGHT.
JNO. F. CURFMAN,	
JNO. W. TRAWICK.	

January 28th, 1853. 20—td.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO young Men who can come well recommended both as regards business talent and moral character, to act as Salesmen in a Staple and Fancy Dry Goods establishment. No others need apply,

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

January 17th, 1853. 18—

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets,
Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Clot s,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,
SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,
BUILDER OF
Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

D. G. BRIGGS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—(15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this school will commence on MONDAY the 10th of January.

☞ Board and Tuition as heretofore.

A. C. LINDSEY.

Yanceyville, Dec. 8th, 1852. 9—3t.

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads.
1 bale ex. et. Oznaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents ½ Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received a Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 1st, 1852. 102—

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents.

JERE: NIXON.

Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

SELBY & MURRAY,

One Door Above, P. F. PESCUD'S Drug Store,

No 12, Fayetteville Street.

ARE now receiving and opening their Fall and Winter Stock of choice Goods, which is large and well selected, bought entirely for Cash, and will be sold at prices which will not fail to suit the purchaser. The Stock consists in part of the following:

Super Black Gro de Rhine Silks, Col'd do.,
French Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres,
French and German Merinoes, Black Bombazine,
do Alapaccas, French Worked Collars,
Gents and Ladies Kid Gloves,
Bonnets and Tafeta Ribbons,
Silk Leghorn and other kinds of Bonnets,
150 Pieces English and American Prints,
Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Cross Barred Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
A great variety of Shawls,
Cloth and Cassimeres and Vestings.

And a general assortment of Goods for Men's wear

September, 1852. 91—

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Noah Long and others, *vs.* Daniel Jones and others. Bill for an injunction.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Baker Ballew and wife Lucy and Eli Maxwell, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the 'Weekly North Carolina Standard' for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity, for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer or demur to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confsso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness, QUINCY F. NEAL, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 18th day of September, 1852.

QUINCY F. NEAL, C. M. E.

Oct. 14, 1852. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 942—w6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1852. Maurice S. Hart, Ex'r. *vs.* Nancy Hart and others. Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants James Hart, Wm. P. Strum, Theo. Hudson and Polly Ann his wife, and Thomas B. Barnett, adm'r of Jno. G. Hart, dec'd., reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held in the Court-House, in the town of Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard exparte.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of the said Court, at office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1852. JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. *M.* E.

October 6, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 941—6w.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.

J. E. ALLEN.

Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9½ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bett's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina,
FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown William s, D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

A COLLEGE TO BUILD.

THE Trustees of Normal College will receive Sealed Proposals till 1 o'clock on the 16th of Febuary for the erection of a College building.

The diameter of the building will be 340 feet, average height 28 feet, No. of rooms 25. The building must be constructed of the best bricks, and finished with good materials. Proposals will be received for the brick-work and Carpenter's work separately or together. The workmen will board themselves and find all material. For specifications apply to B. Craven, at the College.

The Board of Trustees will also meet on the same day to locate the buildings and lay off the grounds. The whole Board is requested to attend.

C. H. WILEY, *Ex-officio Secretary*
Of the Board of Trustees.

January 18th, 1853. 19—t16Feb.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of ank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.
THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

December 14, 1852. 6—

New Stage Line
FROM WELDON TO GASTON.

THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troy, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads. By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and arrive at Raleigh the same evening; and passengers leaving Raleigh in the morning, arrive at Sledges or Gaston in time to take the Stage for Weldon, and arrive at Weldon in time to take the cars for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. &c. The Cars for Portsmouth also connect with the Steamboat at Black Water, for Edenton, Plymouth, &c.

Passengers for the South, connect at Weldon with the Wilmington cars, for Wilmington, Charleston, &c.

For further information inquire of the Agent of the Seaboard and R. R. Road Co., Weldon, N. C.

Office Seaboard and R. R. Road Co., }
Weldon, N. C., Jan. 1, 1853. } 17—4w

Where do you find things Cheap?

THE Subscriber having laid in a choice assortment of the following articles, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will sell all his Goods at such prices as not to be underso'd by any one in this city.

Persons desirous of making a good bargain will therefore do well to give him a call and be convinced that the above assertion is truth and no bumbug about it.

Fancy Goods, &c.

Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Guitars, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Ivory and wooden pocket Inks, Portemonnaies, Toothpicks, Canes, Ladie's Work Boxes, Hair Oils, German and American Cologne, So